

in the Los Angeles Times on Jan. 20 on the Presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson.

Mr. Valenti enumerates many of President Johnson's accomplishments, including his fight for civil rights and voting rights for all Americans, the initiation of the Medicare and Head Start programs and the passage of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which helps provide Federal loans, scholarships, and grants to all American college students.

Indeed, President Johnson's accomplishments are many. And I would emphasize one more, which no President since has matched. Lyndon Johnson not only balanced the Federal budget, but gave Richard Nixon a surplus. In this era of a \$4.8 trillion debt, that is one heck of an accomplishment.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to read this article and ask that it be printed in its entirety in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Los Angeles Times, Jan. 20, 1995]

RECALLING A MAN WHO STAYED THE COURSE  
(By Jack Valenti)

On this day 30 years ago, Lyndon B. Johnson was inaugurated in his own right as the 36th President of the United States. He had been elected President the previous November in a landslide of public favor, with the largest percentage of votes in this century, matched by no other victorious President in the ensuing years. This day plus two is also the 22nd anniversary of his death.

Is it odd or is it merely the lament of one who served him as best I could that his presidency and his passing find only casual regard on this day?

He was the greatest parliamentary commander of his era. He came to the presidency with a fixed compass course about where he wanted to take the nation, and unshakable convictions about what he wanted to do to lift the quality of life. Against opposing forces in and outside his own party, in conflict with those who thought he had no right to be President, contradicting conventional wisdom and political polls, he never hesitated, never flagged, never changed course. He was a professional who knew every nook and cranny of the arena, and when he was in full throttle, he was virtually unstoppable.

He defined swiftly who he was and what he was about. He said that he was going to pass a civil-rights bill and a voting-rights bill because, as he declared, "every citizen ought to have the right to live his own life without fear, and every citizen ought to have the right to vote and when you got the vote, you have political power, and when you have political power, folks listen to you." He promptly told his longtime Southern congressional friends that though he loved them, they had best get out of his way or he would run them down. He was going to pass those civil-rights bills. And he did.

He made it clear that he was no longer going to tolerate "a little old lady being turned away from a hospital because she had no money to pay the bill. By God, that's never going to happen again." He determined to pass what he called "Harry Truman's medical-insurance bill." And he did. It was called Medicare.

He railed against the absence of education in too many of America's young. He stood on public rostrums and shouted. "We're going to make it possible for every boy and girl in America, no matter how poor, no matter

their race or religion, no matter what remote corner of the country they live in, to get all the education they can take, by federal loan, scholarship or grant." And he passed the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

He was in a raging passion to destroy poverty in the land. He waged his own "War on Poverty," giving birth to Head Start and a legion of other programs to stir the poor, to ignite their hopes and raise their sights. Some of the programs worked. Some didn't. But he said over and over again, "If you don't risk, you never rise."

He often said that no President can lay claim to greatness unless he presides over a robust economy. And so he courted, shamelessly, the business, banking and industrial proconsuls of the nation and made them believe what he said. And the economy prospered.

On the first night of his presidency, he ruminated about the awesome task ahead. But there was on the horizon that night only a thin smudge of a line that was Vietnam. In time, like a relentless cancer curling about the soul of a nation, Vietnam infected his presidency.

If there had not been 16,000 American soldiers in Vietnam when he took office, would he have sent troops there? I don't believe he would have. But who really knows? What I do know is that he grieved, a deep-down sorrow, that he could not find "an honorable way out" other than "hauling ass out of there."

I think that grieving cut his life short. Every President will testify that when he has to send young men into battle and the casualties begin to mount, it's like drinking carbolic acid every morning.

But it was all a long time ago. To many young people not born when L.B.J. died, he is a remote, distant figure coated with the fungus of Vietnam. They view him, if at all, dispiritedly.

But to others, to paraphrase Ralph Ellison, because of Vietnam, L.B.J. will just have to settle for being the greatest American President for the undereducated young, the poor and the old, the sick and the black. But perhaps that's not too bad an epitaph on this day so far away from where he lived.

#### COMMENDING TOMAS JICINSKY

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the exemplary and commendable efforts of Tomas Jicinsky to bring about democracy in the former Czechoslovakia. Mr. Jicinsky was instrumental in orchestrating and supplying democratic forces with information within the former Czechoslovakia. I salute the effort of Glenn Piasecki of Southington, CT, in recognizing Tomas Jicinsky's tireless struggle.

Mr. Jicinsky supplied democratic forces with information within the former Czechoslovakia, and organized underground meetings to begin the eventual downfall of the Communist regime. He worked with Charter 77, an organization dedicated to initiating and sustaining democratic principles throughout the world. I salute Mr. Jicinsky for his dedication to bring about democracy in the former Czechoslovakia.

Mr. FEINGOLD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may speak as if in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FEINGOLD. I thank the Chair.

#### EMERGENCY SPENDING CONTROL ACT OF 1995

Mr. FEINGOLD. I rise today to join with my good friend, the Senator from Arizona, Senator MCCAIN, to discuss the measure we recently introduced, the Emergency Spending Control Act of 1995.

I want to just first relate how Senator MCCAIN and I came to work together on this.

After the election, of course, the results were not particularly happy for those of us in the minority party at this point, but the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN], even though he is now in the majority, was kind enough to call and say he wanted to work together on a number of reform items during the 104th Congress and that he wanted to do so on a bipartisan basis.

We talked about the revolving door issue, the issue of Members of Congress and staff leaving this institution and going to work for some of the interests that they have worked with and regulated in the past. We talked about the gift ban legislation. We also talked about the issue of what happens sometimes when we have a piece of emergency spending, a disaster bill, that comes before us and sometimes things are added to those bills that have very little to do with the disaster and sometimes have very little at all to do with what is being addressed.

So the Senator from Arizona and I decided to join together and introduce a piece of legislation that would limit the abuse of the emergency legislation. I am happy to say we also have some good bipartisan support in the form of cosponsorship by the Senator from Kansas [Mrs. KASSEBAUM]; the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN]; and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CAMPBELL].

The goal of our bill is simple. It is to limit the consideration of non-emergency matters in emergency legislation.

Mr. President, I think this is the right time for this legislation for many reasons but especially for two. The first is, of course, that once again we have the tragic reality of yet another disaster in this country, in particular in the State of California. This time it is floods, and there is a possibility of another bill arising out of the sympathy and concern and need to help the people of California.

Let me be clear. Even though this legislation is about preventing abuses on these disaster bills, my feelings and concerns for those who have suffered from that disaster are very real, and I know that is true of the Senator from Arizona and everyone who is involved in this legislation.